THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8.

Polk against the Tariff! Polk against the Tariff!

The following extract from a Speech delivered by James K.

Polk before the People of Madison County, Tennersee, on the
2d day of April, 1943, will show that he is and always has been
an uncompromising opponent of a Provective Tariff.

The difference between the course of the political party
with which he lMr. Milion Brownjacts and myself is, whilst
they are the advocates of Tisterbutton and a Provective Ta
Tis-measures which I consuler ruinous to the interests of the
Country, and especially to the interests of the Planting States

—I are steadily and at all times upposed both.

"The Wool-Groners consider the duty on foreign Wools important to their prosperity. This opinion I appreheus a founded in error.

"My own opinion is that Wool should be duty-free."
(Longressional Debate, vol. 2, page 1,194.

And for Annexation. "I have no hesitation in declaring, that I am in favor of the is nediate American of Texas to the Territory of the United States!" [James K. Polk to the citizens of Univer-nate, April 28, 1844.

OF General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men. - An Adjourned Meeting of this Committee with be held at Broadway flourse, on Friday Evening, August 9, at 8 o'clock, By order, DAVID GRAHAM, Chairman. CHARLES K. TAYLOR. Secretaries.

WHIG MASS CONVENTION ON LONG ISLAND .-We hope the Whigs of New-York will not forget the Mass Meeting to be held to-day on Long Isl land, on the borders of Suffolk and Queens Counties. You can go and return on the Long Island Railroad for 25 cents each. The cars leave the South Ferry at 1 o'clock precisely. Let there be a glorious attendance.

A Word in Earnest to Whigs. There is an old legend that once on a time al

the folks in the world entered into an agreement that at a specified moment they would give one unanimous shout, just to see what a noise they could make, and what tremendous effects it would produce. The moment came-every body was expecting to see trees, if not houses, thrown down by the mighty concussion; when lo! the only sound was made by a dumb old woman whose tongue was loosed by the excitement of the occasion. The rest had all stood with mouths and ears wide open to hear the great noise, and so forgot make any! The moral we trust our Whig friends every

where will take to heart. The immense majority for Clay that we are all expecting this Fall is ye to be secured, and secured by every man seeing that all the Whig votes are put into the ballotbox. Mass Meetings will not do it-Ash Pole and Whig Songs will not do it, though all very well in their way. Some of us remember the immense Whig Convention at Dayton in 1842, and the elegant threshing we caught in Ohio just after it. Just so in Indiana last year. We had meetings enough; we had voters enough; but for want of proper arrangements to call them all out, we encountered a most mortifying defeat, and we presume we have just caught another there for the same reason.

Let any man cast his eye over the returns now coming in from North Carolina, and he will see what is wanting. Wherever there is a Loco-Foco stronghold, there you see a great vote out, while many of the strongest Whig Counties are but twothirds polled. In almost every instance where the vote is unusually large the Whigs have done remarkably well; where there was a languid contest they have generally lost ground. Now it is no answer to our warning to say that the Whige have beaten by some 5,000, in spite of Graham's severe illness and Hoke's untiring exertions, capi tal stump oratory, and deserved popularity. The actual Whig majority in North Carolina, with every vote out, is nearer 10,000; and we cannot afford to waste our strength in other States as in that. Just such a canvass in Connecticut last Spring would have lost it; just such another this endanger even Ohio.

ORGANIZATION is the word; we can have no rightful assurance of success without it. It was a thorough Whig organization here in 1840 which kept down Van Buren's majority in this City to 980; but for that organization it would have been swelled by illegal votes to 4,000. Along the River, we had little organization, and we did badly. Rockland gave a horrible majority; Orange, Westchester, &c. disappointed us. And this Fall we shall see that in every County where we have a thorough, active Organization, by Towns and Election Dis tricts, we shall do better than we expect; where we have but a partial Organization or none, we shall do worse. Whig friends in each County! how shall it be with you?

There is a special necessity for organization in the South-Western border Counties of our State. New-York borders for some three hundred miles on the darkest dens of Loco-Focoism in New Jersey and Pennsylvania : most of the townships on either side are very large, thinly settled, and have but a handfull of Whigs, if any, in some Election Districts, and these have to keep very quiet at the Polls. There is a large number of Voters along the line who are engaged in lumber. ing, boating, clearing, mining, &c. now on this side, then on that, and who can set up a specious claim to residence on either side. There are others who will vote just as many times as they feel safe in so doing. Without a thorough Whig Organization, which shall ensure a careful canvass of each District before the Election and at least three fearless Whigs to stand at the Polls and challenge every man not known to be a legal voter, and then prosecute those who swear falsely, we shall be grossly cheated on both sides of the line. What Pennsylvania may do is her own

We entreat the Whigs every where, but especially in the border Counties, to complete their Organization at once. Do not think of Mass Meetings or any thing clse till you have a Clay Club in each Township with a branch organization for each Election District-no matter if we have but four voters therein, Organization is so much the more necessary, and must be had. Then call for Whig documents and get them; for then you can use them to advantage, and not throw them away. Then call for speakers, and have meetings, for you will be sure of an audience, and will know how to work to advantage. Put a Tariff tract in the hands of every man who works fact, they are decidedly used up. Set down the for a living; give something on Texas to every voter who has a conscience. Thus armed, thus battling, we shall carry the State by an overwhelming majority; but if we undertake to do it by Mass Meetings and Banner shows without Organiza. published in a paper in Utica, stands the name tion we shall be beaten in spite of our great strength. What County is there not yet fully organized? Let us entreat the Whigs therein to act thoroughly and instantly, and at least be sure

North Carolina. We reduce our contradictory returns to the ollowing, which we believe very nearly au-

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maj. lead off Bertie..... 507 tladen. 228..... 94..... Jamden..... 517 1088..... 244 Caswell 277 Chatham1153 794..... 993 201 howan 272 274..... 129 Columbus 197 Cumberland .. 603 878..... 182 349..... 353 Daplin 251 Franklin Edgecombe ... 976 Granville 976 " 1350..... 985..... 204..... Greene 463.....1615 Guiltord 1920 Halifax 269..... 292 Hertford-New-Hanover, 283 1101..... 201 orthampton ... 1555.....1576 Pasquotank... 593 177..... 631 217..... Perquimons ... 620...... 319 419...... 572 Robeson 600..... 732..... 385 Warren 127 Wavne Rownn 8 354..... Davie..... 50: Cabarrus 477 610 1085..... 764 981..... 383 794..... 992 Rockingham ... Chatham.....1153 700.....1154 Randolph.... 744 "

Loco maj. now in 40 Counties 1,863-in '42, 2,195. Whig gain 332. [Whig maj. in '42, 4,592]

We have the Carolina Watchman, Salisburr, Rowan Co. of the 3d, which gives the above returns from Rowan and Davie and reports that Iredell and Davidson have gone Whig (of course) and Catawba, (a new County) ditto. We lose one of the Commoners in Rowan, and carry all else in Rowan and Davie.

From our Evening Edition of yesterday. LEGISLATURE .- The Nortolk Herald of Tues. day thus sums up our gains in the House of Com-

The Whips have already gained I member in Chowan, 1 in Hertford, 2 in Northampton, 3 in Bertie, (all in Rayner's District,) 4 in Orange, 1 n Brunswick, 1 in Beaufort, 2 in Craven, 2 in Johnston, 1 in Chatham-total 18;-and lost 1 in Franklin. This overcomes the Loco majority n the last Legislature, and gives the Whigs a najority of four in the next, without going farther

In addition to this, we have a report that Doz'er, Whig, is probably elected to the Senate in Camden and Currituck. If so, this is another Whig gain. "Old Trap" precinct in Camden County, gives Graham 300-Hoke 4.

North Carolina.

To the Editor of The Tribune: We have just passed through the most exciting olitical contest ever witnessed in North Carolina The means resorted to by the Loco. Foco party to obtain a temperary triumph on Thursday, have been unparalleled for baseness and violence. The State has been flooded with Kendali's blasphe. mous tracts, and Texas documents, and the President ex-officio of the " Democratic Tract Society" here, W. H. Haywood, Jr. U. S. Senator, not content with crowding the mails with such matter as he has received from abroad, has turned author himself, and just upon the eve of the election the Western part of the State was lit. Suffolk and success to the Long Island Railerally glutted with a tract, or rather two tracts, ssued from Raleigh, and intended to operate upon the Governor's electionr Of these tracts it s enough to say that they were every way wor thy of the author-miserable appeals to the West to vote for Hoke because he was a Western man. and for Polk because they were for Gen. Jackson Democratic Members of Congress and Demo eratic office-holders, State and National, have colunteered in behalf of " Hoke, Polk and Tex as." Gen. Saunders has been stumping the tate nominally in behalf of his friend Hoke, but really in behalf of himself, as there is a vacancy in the Supreme Court Bench which the General s anxious to see properly filled, and a North Carolina Loco-Foco is never particular what of ice he gets, so he gets a life estate in it. But all this has been of no avail. The Whigs have quietly and calmly, without excitement and without Fall would lose us Penn-ylvania and Indiana, and organization, awaited the coming of the storm be sure that our opponents try to gull the people wreck and preparing to take a reckoning. s floating past us bottom up, deserted and scuttled, and on her stern we can discover, with the id of a glass, "Hoke, Polk and Texas." Now and then a poor fellow pokes his head above the water and begs to be taken on board! but we are

one taking in.
But to the point: North Carolina has again laced herself in the front rank of the Whig imy, and planted the Whig banner on the intermost battlement of the enemy's fortress. We have returns from nineteen Counties only, and thus far the Whigs have gained fifteen Members of the Legislature and lost one! Already the Loco. Foco majority of the last Legislature is swept away, and to-morrow night Whig thunder will begin to roll down from the Mountains Graham every where runs ahead of the Whig icket, and CLAY will heat Graham in every County in the State! Our majority for Governor will exceed five thousand, and perhaps reach eight. But it is uscless to wait for particulars; enough is already known to authorize you to announce to the Whigs of New York, a full, com plete and glorious victory for the Whigs North Carolina, and to pledge on her behalf Ten Thousand majority for CLAY and FRELING-HUYSEN.

Western New-York.

GENESEE .- SAMUEL STARKWEATHER addressed a very large and enthusiastic Whig meeting at

Rochester on Saturday evening. WYOMING .- A Whig Council of from Five to Ten Thousand was held at Perry, Wyoming Co. on the 3d. MILLARD FILLMORE and JOHN A. COLLIER were on the ground and delivered eloquent speeches. It was a glorious day for Wyo-

ONTARIO AND YATES .- Between Two and Three Thousand Whigs of a few towns in Ontabusiness; but New-York must take care of her. | rio and one or two in Yates, 'dropped in' to a lit. self. We must have no Rockland results this the neighborhood meeting at Bethel on Saturday. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat says

of it: To my certain knowledge, there were three good respectable men made converts at that meet ing-two farmers and one mechanic-who have ome out and say, in their candid opinion unless the present Tariff is sustained it will prove ruin ous to their best interests; and as to the Texas question they utterly abhor it. These men have been decided Loco Focos until last Saturday, 1 can assure you. And more than this, we have had a number of changes in our favor, but I have not heard of one who has gone over to the ranks of Loco Focoism; on the contrary, they can't even get up a meeting-they have made two calls. but there was no attention paid to them. In town of Seneca good for 250 majority sure, and

Old Ontario 1500. PRETTY Good .-- Prominent in a list of changes' from Whigism to Loco-Focoism, of John Tyler. John Jones, we believe, does not appear.

IF Gov. MORTON, of Massachusetts, has pubact thoroughly and instantly, and at least be sure that every Election District is organized before the every Election District is organized by the every Election District is organized by the ever

A Voice from Old Suffolk! GREENPORT, Aug. 1, 1544.

To the Editor of The Tribune : The people on the East end of Long Island are not a little surprised at your remarks relating to the opening of the Long Island Railroad, in The Tribune of the 29th ult. It is new to us that our locality " has heretofore been a terra incognita nearly as little known to geographers as the centre of Africa, and notorious only for its fish, niggers and Loco-Focoism." I will venture to as sert that the Company who came to Greenport on the occasion of the "Celebration" brought 881 more "niggers" with them than can be found in the whole town of Southold, if you search never so diligently. As for ignorance, we admit we 198 have it in abundance; we plead guilty; but we are temperate, and measurably moral; and though we are pleased that the Railroad has been extended to this place, we still hope that hereafter no occasion may require the transportation of seventy five baskets of Champagne and two demijohns of brandy to or from our village; and we sincerely trust that were we to have a 'celebration' of our own, commemorative of any event, our speakers would all be sober men, and our friends who came to visit us would require no assistance in getting into a car when they returned. think that civilization is to penetrate this dark, benighted region: I hope you do not refer to such 'civilization' as was exhibited here on the day of

Loco Focoism abounds here I know; I am sorry for it, but don't abuse what Whigs there are here, many of whom take The Tribune, and are pleased with it, by terming the grounds of their no. toriety "fish and niggers." Come among us, sir, and we will use you well; you will find us a friendly, affectionate people; though ignorant, we are 23,726 struggling for knowledge; though "benighted." we trust we may see the light. I am a subscriber for your weekly paper, and I ever read it with pleasure; but I ask you for the sake of humanity never again to insult the feelings of those of whom you know nothing. D Our correspondent is all right, though he

takes a sportive remark quite too seriously. suspect our reporter who went down to Greenport with the New-York party on the opening of the Railroad must have taken a fair share of that champagne (not of the brandy, for he's a sort of proach to a people that fish abounded among them, and as to the negroes of Long Island, we wish all our population were as honest and peaceable as they are. Our friends who look down to Fire Island and about assure us that cleverer fellows to fish or cut bait, bag game or even shoot it (when you want the reputation of a sportsman and have to do it on borrowed capital) can't be found any where. As to Loco-Focoism our correspondent 'owns up;' so we'll only say on that head that we are sure the People of Suffolk would vote better than they do if they nad half a dozen Railroads or even daily stages visiting every neighborhood and distributing good, sound. truthful journals to each. The mistake in Suf folk is that the People live in the last generation. and do not vote for what is now right and need ful, but for what was right forty years ago. It they would but consider and act upon the Tariff and Texas questions they would vote with the Whigs; but they keep on voting for Jefferson and George Clinton, without seeing that the men who assume to be the lineal successors of those patriarchs have practically repudiated their most cherished principles. This they will gradually amend-we are sure of it-so Prosperity to Ed. Trib.

The Heart of Pennsylvania!

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon Co. Pa. Aug. 3, 1814. HORACE GREELEY, Esq.-Sir-I this day send on through the Post-Master at this place twenty dollars for 100 copies of your excellent "Clay Tribune," and I thought I would just drop you a line and let you know how the glorious Whig cause is prospering in this part of this County .-Need you want any better evidence than the subscribers I have procured for you in little more than one day? If you do, I will give it to you, for pefore long I expect to order another reinforcement f your gallant paper fully as large as the first.

The Congressional District (Irvin's) in which this County is included is as great, if not the greatest, Iron region in the world, and you may and make themselves out the exclusive friends of a Protective Tariff. But it won't take, and every day I hear of changes just on account of this Tariff question. If the Locos had the honesty to come out and avow themselves opposed to a Tariff for Protection. I venture to say that the State would go for Clay by a tremendous majority. But as it is, I have no doubt but that we will carry the "Keystone" for Clay by a large majority.

Mass Alcetings are now being held all over the State, and the People are thoroughly aroused.— The excitement will be greater than it was in '40. and I am convinced that our Cause and our Candidates will be triumphant. The Polkites are desperate, and they resort to every meanness to so far their attempts have been abortive. divert the public from the all-absorbing topic, but

Mississippi.

Correspondence of The Tribune. JACKSON, Miss. July 22, 1844. If the Whigs in this State use the proper exerions, Mississippi may be carried for Clay and Frelinghuysen. She gave a large majority for Harrison, and the same result may again be chieved if the Whig- will but work and organze. But two of our Electors have yet started

efficient, able and prominent men.

Many of our opponents are much disaffected at the nomination of Polk over Van Buren. Ex-Gov. McNutt did publicly express his indignation at the conduct of the Convention. Joseph S. Leake, of Lowndes, has also in a long letter done the same. There are several Locos in this city who cannot gulp Polk, and will not vote at all unless for Clay, or be whipped into the traces. Let good and correct documents be circulated nong the people of this State, and my word for , Clay gets the vote of Mississippi. The great Word, of their seats. I would warn you and try devices to catch votes. PERRY.

"The circulation of The Tribune has suffered very considerably in consequence of the recent pirouette of Chevalier Wi-koff."

[Herald.

public is doing well as a Whig paper, but it has his remedy at law, and has actually arrested Bull not (so far as we know) taken one subscriber in Baltimore and held him to bail. from The Tribune. We should like to agree | The great violinist was in Montreal at the last with The Herald to pay its paper bill weekly, its accounts.

The Tariff in New-Jersey.

To the Editor of The Tribun In this State (New Jersey) where it would be political death to any man to declare himself op. posed to a Tariff, the leaders of the Loco-Foco party declare themselves in its favor, while the object of the party, avowed upon the floor of Congress and by their press generally, as well as Mr. United States, founded on the late official publi-Polk himself, is to repeal the present "black tariff law" so soon as they obtain the power so to do. At a recent meeting for raising a hickory pole, one of the speakers avowed himself and party in favor of the present Tariff, and then went on from the Tariff of duties which the Americans consumer was taxed and had to pay for every article used, just the amount of the duty upon the article, over and above what he would have to pay, if that duty was not levied; when at the 1842 did not furnish more than 182 millions. time he made the assertion, he perfectly well knew | France, which holds the second rank in the Comknew that the price of an article is always gov. erned by the supply and demand in market, not depending upon the amount of duty paid. As -within the present year the best molasses in market sold in New York for 18 cts. per gallon,

This diminution of the consumption of one proof of this fact take the article of paying a duty of 5 cts. In consequence of the ess to imponers at such price, all stopped ordering it; mear time the consumption going regularly on, the article became scarce and the demand carried it up to 33 cts. per gallon, the duty continuing me same. Had the duty the least operation upon the consumer ? Assuredly notcts. per lb., jet ever since the present Tariff law was passed, they have been selling from 31 to 41 taken off, the consumer would buy them at 1 to the manufacturing system. She did not perhaps the argument used. Within a short time Mess good number of her Legislators. The want of Pork was sold in New York for \$6,50 per bbl. and now the same article is worth \$10. Can this advance he laid to the "black tariff"? Not ong since Wheat Flour was \$13 per bbl., now \$44. Is not this reduction in price caused by supply and demand, without reference to the Tariff? The truth is, that when an article becomes scarce, there not being a supply in market to meet the demand, it rises in price, and when Temperance man,) and feeling specially dull and there is a surplus, it falls, without any reference heavy next day, fancied he must have been to a to the duty, that having been first paid (if an arstupid region. But we never considered it a re- ticle subject to duty) by the importer; and it is not fair to make the consumer believe that he has to pay for an article the amount of duty in addition to the price it would be if imported free, and at the same time pretend to be in favor of FAIR PLAY.

Condition of Hayti. Extract of a Letter from a Naval Officer on board the U. S. ship Vandalia, at Port-au-Prince. "St. Domingo or Hayri, the Island on which exists the Negro Republic of Hayti, so much lauded and boasted of by the Abolitionists, was, sixty years ago, at the time the French possessed it, the most beautiful of the West India Islands It raised more produce, owned more shipping, imported and exported more than all the other Is!- and at good bargains ands combined. Sixty years of Negro domination has reduced it to almost a desert; its plantations are destroyed, its sugar fields over-run with brush, its beautiful towns heaps of ruins and miserable huts; its shipping gone, and its inhabstants instead of being wealthy, intelligent plant. ers with healthy, well-fed, well-cared-for Slaves, are a set of lazy, filthy, naked or ragged free negroes. I do not exaggerate when I say the meanest dressed, most filthy "Five Point" negro is better clad and more decent looking than the great mass of the population here. true, there are some fine-looking, wealthy Blacks upon the Island; it would be very singular indeed if there were not, knowing as we do that the whole property of the Island, (one of the finest in the world) passed into the hands of a few military leaders. Their descendants should certainly still retain a small portion of the

Remarks. The capacity of the African race to maintain and profit by Republican institutions is certainly not established by the example of Hayti. Indeed, we may well doubt that any race, who but yesterday knocked off the shackles of Slavery. with its necessary accompaniments of ignorance and utter debasement, is fitted to set an example of self-government. Neither can we expect that a race who have for generations been driven to labor by the lash can at once appreciate and accept Labor as a proper and healthful condition of Freedom. To the slave of yesterday, as well as the slave of to-day, idleness and entire exemp. tion from control seems the perfection of happicondition of Hayti is a warning against sudden and violent changes in the Social condition of a people. Had the planters of that Island but vention and at once heartily undertaken to con-

form to the new state of things thus created, it would have been infinitely better for all parties. Ed. Trib.

Georgia .- A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing about the glorious Convention at Madison, says :

the people is here." The work is but begun, however. The gallant Whigs leave Madison with a complete organization, with perfect unanimity, and with hearts on fire with love for their coun try and their cause.

whom looked sad enough, and many of whom will go home and vote for Clay.

sell for 550 millions of francs. In 1840 the crop will go home and vote for Clay.

BROOKLYN.-The Kings County Clay Club on their duty-Guion and Bradford; both are Brooklyn, Tuesday evening. D. A. Bokee, Esq. resided, and the meeting was addressed by John A. King, Esq. of Jamaics, and Mr. WEED of New York. Several spirited Whig songs were also sung by the New-York Glee Club and the Bos- livation.

> A new Whig paper called the Valley Whig has been established in Fincastle, Bottetourte Co. Va. The very place for such an enterprise.

Escape of Hoad.-The escape of Hoag, a convicted criminal of the most hardened and nougbear of "taxing the masses" to pay the t rious character, has occasioned the expression of ends cannot be brought into this contest with an almost universal indignation. His cell door, success. Polk's conduct, while Speaker of the it seems, was found locked and every thing inside House of Representatives, in disfranchising this (but the prisoner) exactly as usual. In his place State, is still fresh in the minds of the people; it | was found a note stating that he was innocent, was his casting vote that deprived the constitue and as he had been rather hadly treated while in tionally elected Representatives, Prentiss and prison, he would bid them all farewell! The key of his cell, it is said was found under the head of your readers from believing the statements you his unconscious Keeper, who was disturbed from may see or hear of "great changes" taken place a sound sleep with the news that his charge had this State from Whig to Loco, as such is not escaped. The laws, stringent as they are, have the fact. The Locos are disposed to use any hard work to get hold of a successful villain. A means in their power to defeat the Whigs, and round sum of money seems to endow its possessor their boasted changes is but another of their pal- with the gift of making himself invisible at

pleasure. OLE BULL -A correspondent of the American states that the writ of ne exeat sued out by Ju-The circulation of The Tribune was never lius Schuberth, to restrain Ole Bull from leaving before so great us at this time. We print twice the country without giving security for the pay as many Daily and four times as many Weekly ment of damages claimed by Schuberth (should as the Herald, and have over 28,000 subscribers they be awarded) has been discharged by the to our Clay Tribune beside. We hope The Re. Chancellor, on the ground that M. Schuberth has

Foreign Views of American Industry.

The Paris Journal des Debats (says the Boston subject of American Manufactures, which is deserving of attention. We have translated and present below the material parts of it. It begins with some statements of the Commerce of the cation of the Commerce and Navigation of the Country, from the Treasury Department. After those statements, the article proceeds as follows: This modification results in a good measure laid duties equivalent to a prohibition of some articles. Foreign Commerce has felt it severely. England, who sent to North America to the

that he was deceiving the people; because he merce of the United States, delivered them goods to the amount of 195 millions in 1835 and 117 in 1837; the figures in the table for 1842 only for 198. It is perceived that the less to France is considermolasses ably less than that to England; as regards the This diminution of the consumption of foreign products must not be attributed to the Tariff of duties alone. It proceeds also, at least with regard to France, which exports more particularly articles of luxury, from a fortunate nodification which has been introduced into the habits of the people. Adversity has made the Americans more economical. French silks and articles of Paris fashions have been less sought for. Meantime demestic origin. The duty upon cut nails is 3 the fact which goes before all others, and which med fies most profoundly the commercial relations of the United States with Europe, is the Will any one pretend that if the duty was entrance with full sails of North America into desire it; it may be considered a surprise upon a

were mingled with the question. Meantime Ame-

rica is now submitted to the manufacturing re-

gime-she appears to be definitively subjected to

Treasury was empty.

The intrigues of parties

Without speaking of the political consequences that the establishment of a Protective Tariff would have on the United States, it may be believed that this same cause will produce great changes in the general commerce of the globe. The American is an excellent Mechanic-he has the spirit of bringing Manufactures to perfection in the highest degree. No extremity im pedes him in the improvement of his operations. To keep up an antiquated method of labor seems to him a greater evil than to ruin himself, a greater dishonor then becoming a bankrupt. He possesses the mechanical genius in a superior degree to the Englishman himself. As an operative he is very skillful, very intelligent, very alert. The American workman is more cultivated than the European workman; he is more active with his understanding, and his work shows it. There is therefore room for the belief that under the spur alone of National rivalship the American fabrics will make rapid advances. that in a short time they will produce largely,

Undoubtedly wages are higher in America than in Europe, but this increase of expense for the manufacturer is compensated by various advanta ges; the low price of certain primary materials. cotton for example, and it may be believed that the price of mechanical labor will be lowered in the United States; it has perceptibly diminished for some years past, and with an equal consumption the American operative will enjoy more comfort than the European workman. For commodities of the first necessity are at very low prices in America, except in two or three of the large cities on the sca coast. In the city of Cincinnati, for example, which manufactures a great deal, and which is one of the most populous cities of the Union, a kilogram of beef may be had for 20 or 25 centimes and other things in proportion.

The conclusion to which this leads is, that the United States are tending speedily to become a manufacturing people, who will pour into the general commerce manufactured goods, of every ind, hardware, clockwork, wrought metals, in great quantities and at low prices, and that they will prove everywhere powerful rivals to the great manufacturing nations, and particularly to England, to whose productions their own genius attracts them. In a word, England is threatened with having in the American Union a commercial rival which will make terrible war upon her, because she will oppose to her merchandize, When we consider the products exactly similar. part that commerce and manufactures have had the establishment of the English power, it is easy to conceive that this would be an event of a nature to influence even the political balance of did not then desert him or his cause; and now ir

ness even with scanty and precarious food. The goods of North America is an actual fact. The Americans have made prodigious improvements in their cotton manufactures, and even their wool ens more recently. A cry of alarm has been At the moment we sounded in Great Britain. obeyed the Emancipation Act of the French Con- are speaking, all the cotton manufacturers in Europe are astonished at the low prices at which the Americans furnish their goods. such prices nothing of this kind can be sent to America. A few months since a mercantile house in Boston sent cottons to India and China by the way of England. These goods were stopped by the English custom-house, under pretext of fraud in the manufacturers' mark. This incident recalls the fact that, in 1784, an Ameri-The result of this Convention dispels all doubt | can ship having arrived at Liverpool with eight as to Georgia. In the language of a good Whig | bales of cotton, the custom-house officers seized in 1840: "Every mountain has sent its rill and every valley its river, and lo! an avalanche of from the United States, where, in fact, it was not cultivated before the Independence. In 1800 the United States furnished as much as Brazil; in 1820 as much as India, which was the principal producer; and in 1833 twice as much and a half nore. This year the crop in the United States is There were many Democrats here too, all of 225 millions of kilograms of cotton, which will amounted to 360 millions of kilograms, against 100 which came from India. All the rest contributes to the general commerce 100 millions of had a tremendous gathering at National Hall, kilograms. This year it is nearly a tenth larger. But such is the energy of the American people in labor, that there is no impossibility in their showing the same skill, the same power, the same pro gressive boldness, in the manufacture of the otton as they have given proof of in its cul-

The day line to Boston, over the Long Island Railroad, (through in 10 hours,) begins its ragular trips to-morrow. The cars leave Brook. lyn at 8 o'clock A. M. and the cars will connect on alternate days with the Stonington and the Norwich and Worcester lines. This will no doubt be a popular route.

DROWNED .- A stranger (believed from a mark on his clothes to be named Lynch,) was yesterday drowned off the wharf at Brooklyn. In attempting to step from a vessel to the wharf, his foot caught in a coil of rope, and he fell overhoard. He never rose to the surface. His body was subsequently recovered.

TP The Savannah Republican makes its appearance in a new and beautiful dress. It is now one of the most elegant as it has ever been one of the ablest Whig papers in the South. New-Jeasey .- Tuesday next is the day ap.

pointed by law for voting for and against the new Constitution by the people of New-Jersey. There seems to be little doubt of its adoption by a large

"HEAVEN AND ITS WONDERS," No. 3, is r sale by Wm. H. Graham, 160 Nassau street. This is, as will be recollected, a translation of the works of Swedenborg.

of DANIEL DUNCAN, formerly Governor of Missouri, aged 54 years. He had been sick but a short time, and died at his residence in Jefferson County of inflammation of the stomach.

By This Morning's Mail.

Daily Advertiser) contains an able article on the whicet of American Manufactures, which is dent Millstone.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

V. J. August 7th-6 o

Millstonk, N. J. August 7th-6 o'clock P. M. I have only time to say a word about this gathering. At about one o'clock this afternoon some thousands were on the ground, and they were called to order by Dr. E. Schenck, on whose motion Thos. A. HARTWELL of Somerset was chosen Chairman, with a suitable number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Then the to render it as odious as possible in the eyes of have adopted. They have placed themselves Somerville Glee Club sung several excellent songs, his hearers. One argument used was, that the under the banner of Protection. They have while Delegation after Delegation were coming in with numerous bands of music, and binners inscribed with appropriate mottos and devices .-Among them was one with this, " Loco Foco value of 421 millions in 1836 and 295 in 1837, in Principles." Under this was painted five loaves and two fishes. Another banner represented the Loco-Foco candidate in the person of a two headed man, saying "Tariff to the Northern and Free Trude and Texas to the Southern

About 2 o'clock eight sloops and schooners came in from New-Brunswick, loaded with good Whies. One of them was freighted exclusively with the beautiful and patriotic ladies of that city.

The number on the ground was variously est The lowest estimate I heard was 10,000 mated. -some said 15,000, and some 20,000. Tw thousand wagons were said to have been counted on the ground, some with 10, 20 and 30 each -Not the least interesting spectacle was the appearance of a team from Hoke, Bridgewater Township, Somerset Co. It consisted of four wagons joined together, in which were 120 passengers, 30 of whom were ladies, and drawn by twenty-six oxen, a flag representing a State attached to each,

The Farmers of old Somerset, Hunterdon, Middlesex and Mercer, comprising the Third Congressional District, came out by thousands on thousands. The meeting has been successively addressed

in able and convincing speeches by Hon. WM. DETTON, U. S. Senator from this State; Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT of New York ; and Gov. Pennington of New Jersey. Joseph Hoxie, E.q is now making a speech every way worthy of himself. Senator MILLER of N. J. is to follow.

The gentleman who will take this to you is waiting, and I must stop writing. If signs indicate any thing, New Jersey in 1814 will be the same New-Jersey she was in 1840. Yours, C.

Letter from Gov. Letcher. Loco-Foco Changes Repudiated - Old Kentucky FRANKFORT, Ky. July 27th, 1844.

To the Editor of the Alvany Argus : Sin-My attention has this moment been

drawn to a letter published in your paper on the 13th inst. purporting to have been written by your Maysville correspondent, in which, among other things, it is stated that "the defection of Gov. Letcher, (present Governor.) and many other influential Whirs, cannot ful greatly to weaken Mr Clay's strength, if it does not wrest from him the State" of Kentucky. Let me tell you, in the most emphatic terms,

your correspondent has grossly deceived you in this statement, as far as I am concerned. The defection here imputed to me is utterly false and unfounded, having not the semblance about it. On the contrary, I have been the warm and untiring triend of Mr. Clay for a quarter of a century, and am so still. There is no man hving in whose integrity and patriousm I have more unbounded confidence. So far from being opsosed to him, I would rather see him Presiden than any man in the Umon liberate opinion that his election at this time is called for by every consideration dear to freemen; is highly essential to the best interests of the people of the United States; and at the same time, absolutely necessary to the safety of the I repeat, that there may be no misapprehen-

sion or misrepresentation on this subject, Henry Clay is the very man (and no other) who ought in my riew, at this time, to be called to the head of the nation. He has the wisdom, the experi ence, the honesty, in short, has exactly the right head and the right heart, to place his country its true position, and to protect all its great interests. These are my sentiments, never concealed or disguised. How your correspondent could have gotten it into his miserable brain, that I had any defection about me, is more than I can ima-Why sir, in the darkest hour of Mr. Clay's political fortunes, I had the honor, though quite humble, to be one of his fast friends. I saw, and I knew perfectly well, how cruelly, how villainously and unjustly he was calumniated by the whole combined pack of heartless revilers who were bent on his destruction if possible. We may say that England is menaced. This is not enough. The rivalship of the manufactured goods of North America is an actual feet. factor the most glorious triumph ever decreed to mortal man, and at the same time to pronounce a just judgment of condemnation upon his accusers, I shall hardly, on the eve of such a victory be found going over to the enemy. I must beg the favor of you to do me the justice to inser this note in your paper immediately. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, R. P. LETCHER.

CRICKETING -Considerable has been said, pro and con, about the great match which the New-York Cricket Club went to Canada to play with the Toronto Club, and which the latter would n't play according to agreement, because the New-Yorkers had in their company three Philadelphia cricketers. The British Whig (Kingston) thus speaks of the matter:

"We think that the Toronto players acted very shabbily in the matter. After their opponents under-taking a journey of 1,000 miles for the mere pur-pose of playing a friendly match, it was rather small business to enter a formal protest against the three business to enter a formal protest against the three players from Philadelphia, who came in place of a ike number of New-Yorkers. If we are rightly in formed, the Toronto Club, at the time they New-York to play a return match, procured the ser vices of cricketers from different parts of the Pro vince. The New-York Club is of course very in-dignant at the manner they have been treated, and will doubtless give their opponents a castigation on paper, if they could not do it at the wicket." From the Sunday Messenger.

A WELL-MERITED TRIBUTE .- We take particular pleasur in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisements Dr. F. Fe ix Gouraud, more especially as we know his prep ations to be genuine. No man probably has had so many interactions to be genuine. No man probably has had so many interactions as Dr. G. a sufficient proof, we take it, that his Italian Medicated Soas, for purifying the skin; Hair Dye, for coloring the hair black: Pondres Subtie, &c., for removing superfluous hair, are highly prized by the community. Dr. Gouraud must experience considerable annoyance from these persons, independent of the pecuniary loss they occasion him, from the fact that their counterfeit preparations are extremely nextous; a serious blow is thereby struck at his well-earned fame. We feel t our duty, therefore, strongly to recommend such of our fi nale friends as are desirous of availing themselves of his skill, o purchase, only at his store of Walker street, near Broadway.

These Infant Sisters at the American Museum are the most attractive performers now in the city. Their highland Pas de Deux, with Pantominne, exceeds any thing of the ki-d we ever saw. In addition to them the heatinety Minstrefs, the immitable Great Western and his taxenfed ady, the Kastucky Whistler, and a host of others are engaged and give a siden-d d performance this evening at 8 o'clock. The magnificent court dress worn by General Tom Humb before Queen Victoria, the Gipsy Fortune Teller, &c., may be seen at all hours.

> New-York Daily Tribune. (TO ADVERTISERS.)

DT The large and constantly increasing circulation of Time FRIBUNE renders it a most valuable medium of advertising or Merchants, Manufacturers and transient advertisers. The rates of advertising in The Tribune, in view of the extent of the circulation, are as favorable as those of any other paper in New York, and fully one-half cheaper than the charges in

Fire	Lin	es or less-First insertion	25 ce	mt
		For each subsequent insertion		
Ten	Line	s and over six-First insertion	50	**
**	4+	For each subsequent insertion	25	**
**	**	For one week1		**
**	**	For one month5		**
Year	ly A	. Funeral Notices, &c. not exceeding five dvertisers—not to exceed 12 lines, with pri-	25	••
1	A	of renewing advertisements at piensure, ble quarterly or half early in advance.). 40 (il Advertisements inserted in this paper appea- ing and in the Evening editions.	N	b is
n	- I	Ion Iony M Craymoula meet and	aah	

The St. Louis papers announce the death | Wilmington, vindicating the Protective Policy, the course of Mr. Clay in the Compromise, an the course of Mr. Patk on the Tariff and Mr. Dallas on the Bank question, is now ready at our counter. Price \$1 25 per hundred,

WHIG CONVENTIONS.

GT Mass Convention. The Whige of Lorg lines will hold a Mass Convention on the Sth day of Aures ten near the borders of Kings and Queens Counties, on the line ;

The Whigs of the neighboring Counties of the State, and at friendly to the cause, are invited to attend Several can guished speakers from abrood, have been written to, who have consented to be present and address the meeting.

Arrangements have been made with the Long Island & Road Co, by which persons desirous of attending the meets will be enabled to do se with ease and comfort. Due notice will be given, as soon as all the arrangement

Brooklyn, July 24, 1844.

A. CRIST.
D. A. BOKEE.
JOHN A. CROSS,
REM LEFFERTS,
JOHN NAYLOR. Whig State Convention.

day the eleventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock at no for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, he tenant Governor, Thirty-Six Presidential Electors, a Four Canal Commissioners, to be supported by the Wi-Selectors of this State at the ensuing Election, and to man such other business as may be deemed proper by the Co It is hardly necessary to remind the Whigs of this State the responsible duties of this Convention; still as the section of candidates for Presidential Electors does not occur but up

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from a several Counties of this State equal to their representation; the House of Assembly, will be held at Syracuse on Works

in four years, and the election of Capal Commissioners by is in four years, and the esection of Galan values as caple, presenting itself for the first time, the Committee as forbear impressing it upon every County to be fully seen. Albany, June 17, 1844.

ap, June 17, 1844.
THADDEUS JOY,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
FREND HUMPSKEY,
JOHN JUSS HORNER,
J. PHILLIPS PHONIX,
SPENCER KELLOGG,
DARIUS PERRIN,
WILLIAM KETCHUM.

The Young Men of New York who are in favor of the risk-ing Tariff, of The Usion as it is, and of the election of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHLYSEN as President and Vice President of the United States, and was are opposed to the "immediate Americation" of Texas in the consequent assumption of her Debts, her Slavery and her Wars, are invited to meet in Mass Convention at ROCHESTE. Wars, are invited to meet in Mass Convention at ROCHESTER
on Wednesday, the second day of October next, to respon
to the National and State nominations, to perfect the or
gamization of the Whig forces throughout the State, and
pledge their mutual and joint efforts to restore the Whig men
dency in the Councils of New-York and of the Union.

Whig Young Men's State Convention.

Albany, July 22, 1844.

C. W. BENDER,
WM. N. STRONG,
V. TEN EVVE.
R. S. CUSHMAN.

Whig Young

Whig Mass Convention of the River The Whig General Committee of the City and County Albany, in obedience to a request of the State Central Cap Club, who have deemed it advisable that Mass Conventions by

held at various points on the Hudson River, do after consultation, that a MASS CONVENTION of the Wings of the River Counties, he held at Albany, a Tuesday the 27th day of August next-to which the Waip these counties, and such others as may fee so dispused, a invited to attend. Invitations have been addressed to see

prominent of attend. In the control at the meeting, whose name will be hereafter announced.

Ample provision will be made for the accommodation of all who may attend. The occasion will be one of great intenst and importance, and the undersigned cannot doubt that the call will be responded to with alacity by the Whry of the

ties especially, to whom it is more particularly rected.

The Whig County and Town Committees of each County addressed are requested, through the medium of their Count papers, or otherwise, to give this call a general circulation.

JOHN D HEWSON, RUFUS KING, ILFUS KING,
ARRAHAM VAN VECHTEN,
WM. LACV.
ALFRED IL STREET,
EDWARD ROBINSON,
EDWARD ROBINSON,
EDWARD ROBINSON,
HEMAN C. WHELPLEY,
WILLIAM GREENE,
Committee of Arrangement

Albany, 22d July, 1844.

W Whig County Meetings in New-Jer sey.-The Whig State Central Committee, in compli-with suggestions made to them by many persons, recomm to the Whigs of the State to hold County Meetings in the ies, on the following days:

Tuesday, August 20, Thursday, 22, Friday, 24, Saturday, 34,

ully requested (if the time proposed meets their approl diately. The State Central Committee will charge theractive with the duty of providing two of the most distinguished Whyspeakers in the State, to address each of these meetings. The armagement of the speakers will be duly ansounced. The Whig newspapers will please copy this notice as soon as possible.

R. H. SHREVE, SAWIL R. GUMMERE, J. M. REDMOND, JAMEST, SHERMAN, JAMEST, SHERMAN,

Day Clubs of the Third Congressional District have resolved ay Clubs of the Third Congressional District have resolved meet together on Thursday next, at 12% o'clock, at he ond street Horse, corner of Penil and Brand streets, accommed by a Band of Music, and proceed together to attend the ent Mass Meeting at East New York, Long kland.

J. N. REYNOLDS, President First Ward Clay Clab.
R. C. HANCE, Second Second WM, DODGE, Third HANCE, Fourth 22, J. C. HAMILTON, Fifth

103 Long Island Mass Meeting. At a Meeting at the Presidents of the various Clay Clubs of the City of Nev York it was Resolved. That the Clubs of this city with Ban ners, be requested to meet in Brooklyn, South Ferry, precident of clock, P. M. on Thursday next, 8th inst. where the will be met by the King's County Clay Committee, and yor eved by the Rail Koad to the Great Mass Meeting to be held a

JAMES R. WOOD.
Chairman Council of Press
M. Hoppen Mott, Secry. Circulate the Documents.

THE CLAY TRIBUNE will be sent from the present time to the Presidential Election a the following reduced rates: For a single copy,.....

9 copies to one address... \$2. 14 " " 3. 25 " " " 5. "100 " " " 16. and any larger number at the rate of \$16 per hundred, cash in advance. We will throw it what back numbers we have so long as they last. We intend sending to each subscriber,

soon as may be, a double number containing the full returns of the Presidential Election, if we can possibly afford it. Our last regular number will announce the result. Friends of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN! if you nink The Tribune does any good to the cause,

ablige us by helping it to do more. Now Ready.

1. PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE: The Ques ion Stated and Considered: By H. GREELEY, is just published in a large, close tract of 16 pages .-Price \$2 per hundred, \$15 per thousand. Pamphlet aims to present a succinct and lucid summary of the argument for a Protective Tariff, meeting and answering the adverse assumptions of Free Trade.' II. THE TARIFF AS IT Is, compared with the

Substitute Proposed by its Adversaries; being a clear statement of every material provision of present Tariff, with the reasons for imposing a ligher or lower duty on nearly every important article. The several clauses are contrasted with the mischievous and defective provisions of McKay's bill. The purpose of this Tract is to show the beneficial effects of Protection and the utter impossibility of affording even Incidental Protection by a Horizontal l'ariff. Price \$2 per hundred, \$15 per thou sand. Orders are respectfully solicited, by GREE LEY & MCELRATH, Tribune office, New-York.

Subscriptions for Clay Tribuns Subscriptions for City Agrant 6.

Tuesday, Agrant 6.

Stony Brook, L. I. 2. East Hamburgh, N. Y. ...
Derby, Conn. 14 East, V. ...
Washington, N. Y. 9. Bethiehem, Conn.
Waterlord Centre, Mich. 4. Single subscribers
Wednesday, August 7.

North New Salem, Mass. 2. Turbutville, Pa. ...
Johnsonburgh, N. J. 6. Hope, N. J. ...
20. Brookyille, Pa. ...
20. Brookyille, Pa. ... Johnsonburgh, N., Oxford Furnace, " East Swanten, Vt Sandusky City, O.

The Daily Tribune is for sale by W. A. Mundell, No.

Marvin's Row, at Saratoga Springs.